

MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR DRAWN-OUT WAR; AMMUNITION SHIP FACTORIES HARD AT WORK

Supplies Being Stored Carefully and
Wheat Replaces Sugar Beets; Plenty
Material on Hand for Manufacturing

Dec. 9. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—An early look for by the Austro-Hungarian government. While no effort to this effect has been made, or for that matter would be made, in the near future is most unlikely.

Preparations continue to be made throughout the dual empire, as a Press correspondent was able to observe on a recent trip over a part of Austria and Hungary. Along many of the principal lines of northern Hungary military field works are being laid out on a scale and the two principal cities of the empire, Vienna and Budapest, are being prepared for defense in a like manner.

Chemical and metal supplies needed in war. The correspondent of the Associated Press was afforded an opportunity to see the supplies of metals of the Manfred Weiss establishment. In every available space copper and tin ingots have been stored. These metals are used in the making of brass, another essential element in the manufacture of small arms, ammunition. Shortage of sulphur also has been met, it is asserted.

Supplies Quickly
Establishing field works
roads, the truckage of
being enlarged and sup-
plies stored in such a
they may be used either
out or easily sent to a
case, the various bases
another. The additional
made it possible to keep
plies in the cars, so that
nelong they may be

Throughout the United States, in hamlet, town and city, Christmas was characterized this year more than ever by organized efforts to alleviate suffering among the poor. In the large cities it was estimated that there were, few, if any, children in who were not remembered in some way and few families that did not have plenty to eat. Celebrations were just as jolly as in the past but seemed to have the spirit of good will toward men in a more kindhearted manner than ever before.

Ammunition Plants
have been made for
the country. The large
of the Menck Weiss
plant has been made
than 5,000,000 rounds
of ammunition daily. This
is made in a considerable
to reach a total of
per day. Meanwhile
of various types of
made by the Skoda
works.

Best Austro-Hungarian
drill camps. The
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With the German govern-
ment has been made
to conserve the mil-
lions of the country. The
most of this is reduction
given to the grow-
ers. Such lands have
winter wheat and rye,
to be no shortage in the

Private charities were unusually
evidence, despite the heavy drafts that
have been made upon it in the way of
contributions to the suffering mil-
lions of the European war zone.

At obtaining the prisoners in Sing-
Sing witnessed a play by a New York
company, and feasted sumptuously.
Warden Thomas Mott Osborne was
presented with resolutions thanking
him for allowing suggestions made by
the Golden Rule Brotherhood, a pris-
on organization, for changes desired
in various prison rules.

New Gray Suits Xmas
Presents to Convicts

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Dec. 25.—Warden J. J. Smith played Santa Claus to 1,115 convicts at Folsom prison today, when he took away their striped suits and gave each man a brand new uniform of blue-gray cadet cloth.

Mayor Presents Children
of Kansas City With Candy

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 25.—Twelve thousand bags of toys and candies were presented to the children of the city today in connection with the mayor's Christmas tree celebration.

Walsh Feeds 150 Hoboes.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 25.—One hundred and fifty "self-styled" hoboes were the guests of Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States commission on industrial relations at a Christmas dinner here tonight. The men had refused to stand in line at municipal and charitable dinners, and word of their plight went to Mr. Walsh. He immediately ordered a caterer to serve a meal for them in a downtown hall.

Jews Raise \$100 Minute
for European Countrymen

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—A hundred dollars a minute was the rate at which contributions to a fund for the relief of Jews in European war zones were pledged at a two hours' mass meeting of Jews here today. Twelve thousand dollars in all was pledged, contributions ranging from \$1 to \$100.

MARIE LLOYD
audience actress, took
audience, vaudeville
for Christmas, to en-
ter troops. She and her
entertainment in
theater in Boulogne on
She will visit and sing
field hospitals, also.

GERMAN CAMEL CORPS IN AFRICA



FRANCE COULD HAVE ENDED WAR--GERMANY

Reviews "Yellow Book" and
Claims That All Could
Have Been Avoided

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—By wireless to Bayville.—Among the items given out today by the official press bureau were the following:

"According to general headquarters report of December 25, general order prevails. East of Koblenz, the German have wrested from the British another part of their fortified positions. Near Chilly, northeast of Vailly, the German troops dislodged a company which had secured a footing in front of the German position. Here 172 French were taken prisoners. The enemy, in an attempt to retake the position, suffered heavy losses. French attacks were repulsed, northwest of Verdun, and west of Apremont, have been repulsed.

Opera Will Continue.

"The Association of German Stage Managers has agreed not to discontinue the presentation of operas written by authors of the enemy countries, provided they are of truly artistic value, and their presentation does not imply payment of royalties to the enemy."

The Imperial German Chancellor, in a circular to the German diplomatic representatives, reviewed the speech of the French premier, M. Viviani, in the French chamber. The circular states that Germany proposed, on July 26, direct negotiations between Vienna and St. Petersburg. This would have been successful if the simple entente had really existed; but France, fearing a compromise of her good relations with Russia, took to step for peace.

Great Britain formally agreed, but at the same time manifested her intention to participate in the European war, which meant a victory for the Russian war party.

The chancellor states that the British navy already had concentrated July 24, and that a new conference, under the proposal of July 21, after the concentration of the British navy, the mobilization of the Russian army, and French preparations, would have been held under the pressure of the mobilized arms of the triple entente.

The chancellor states that the French yellow book proves that France never took the slightest step for the preservation of peace, and Germany, therefore, was obliged to mobilize on August 1.

300 WAGONMAKERS TO GET
OUT ORDER FROM FRANCE

FORT SMITH, ARK., Dec. 25.—Three hundred wagonmakers will be employed on a large contract for the French government. This announcement was made by officers of a local wagon manufacturing company tonight. The amount specified in the contract was not made public.

RURAL POVERTY IS CAUSE FOR THE LACK OF INTEREST OF THE SOUTH IN EDUCATION

Rockefeller Commission Suggests That Work
in Southern States Be Greatly Increased

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Efforts made to promote education in the southern states are summarized in the sixth installment of the report of the general education board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, made public tonight. It soon became clear, according to the report, that adequate development could not take place until the available resources of the people were enlarged.

"These conditions were not primarily due to lack of interest in popular education," the report continues. "They were mainly the result of rural poverty. While the average annual earnings of individuals engaged in agriculture in Iowa were upward of \$1,000, the average earnings of those similarly engaged in some of the southern states were as low as \$150. The great bulk of the people of the southern states were simply not earning enough to provide proper homes and to support good schools."

Lack of Money is Curse.

The southern farmer suffered primarily from lack of money, the report says. He also lacked scientific knowledge of farming, and the board therefore proceeded on the theory that if he could be helped in this direction he would gladly support better schools.

Copper Cargoes Will Be
Released by Italian Govt.

ROME, Dec. 25.—England and France have given assurances to the Italian government that cargoes of copper on board Italian steamers, which have been held as contraband of war, would be released. In return Italy has pledged herself to prevent the reexportation of copper. All available supplies of the metal are needed in this country for home manufacturers.

A number of Italian steamers with cargoes of copper have been held up by the British authorities at Gibraltar and elsewhere since the outbreak of the war. It was observed that Italy's importations of the metal were increasing and the British and French governments suspected that some of it was being forwarded from the Italian ports to which it was consigned to Germany or Austria. It was announced at Washington, December 7, that the British government had procured the adoption by neutral governments of embargoes on undertakings that copper would not be permitted to pass their borders into belligerent states. Under this arrangement it was said there probably would be no further difficulty in shipping American copper to Europe. The allied nations class copper as absolute contraband.

The board decided to work in conjunction with the government.

"The cooperation of the general education board," the report continued, "brought about an immediate and rapid expansion of the demonstration movement in every direction. It conquered new territory, dealt with a rapidly increasing number of activities, and touched more people."

In 1908, 345 farms were reached; a year later, 2,884; in 1908 something over 14,000; in 1910, 62,623; in 1912, 106,621. Twenty-five thousand adults were at the last named date receiving instruction in Texas; over 15,000 in Oklahoma; over 15,000 in Arkansas; 10,500 in Alabama; 6,100 in Mississippi.

The initial appropriation of the board in 1908 was \$7,000. The board appropriated \$80,000 the next year, \$76,500 two years later, \$130,000 in 1911, and \$252,000 in 1912.

Four Million Spent.

In summarizing the total cost of the southern work up to date the report says that the government appropriated \$1,922,300 and the general education board \$933,700, while \$1,068,400 was obtained from other sources.

The value of demonstration has been so clear that the federal government will now take over and extend purely educational farm demonstrations," the report concludes. "Success has discredited the constitutional scruple that for the last 10 years has restricted governmental activities in this direction to pleasure-infested states."

Mail Carrier Frozen
to Death on Ice Floe

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 25.—Joseph White, a mail carrier, was frozen to death last night while adrift on an ice floe in Lake Huron, a few miles from this port. Fred Roberts, another carrier, who was with White, was badly frost bitten.

After delivering the Christmas mail on Bois Blanc island, two miles out in the lake, the two carriers started back for the mainland Thursday forenoon. When about half way across the straits the ice parted and they found themselves drifting toward the lake. They were exposed to the bitter cold for 28 hours before the floe drifted to land.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Druggists refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure Itchings, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

Uncle Sam has given 25 acres of land to boy scouts of Blomberg, N. D., for a camping ground.

GERMANS DENY THAT RUSSIANS WINNING

Warsaw Campaigns Merely
Rear Post Combats to
Cover Retreats

BERLIN, Dec. 27. (By wireless to Bayville, L. D.).—Among the items given out today by the official press bureau are the following:

"Despite the evident stubborn nature of the fighting along the whole eastern front, Major Morant, military correspondent of the Tagblatt, says he is inclined to believe the Russian resistance is no new offensive, but is made up, merely of rear-post combats designed to cover the retirement of the main armies for reorganization back of the middle Vistula. This, he thinks, is particularly the case in southern Poland and Galicia, where the nature of the terrain behind the Russians is such that time must be gained to permit them to reach the position set for reorganization, even at the risk that the rear-post troops may not be able to come back."

"Despite all this," says Major Morant, "partial successes by the Russians here are possible, since they do not hesitate to sacrifice great numbers of men. He doubts whether the Russians have any available fresh troops back of their line."

Austrians Claim Victories.

"An Austrian report indicates that the Carpathians are being cleared gradually of the enemy, but that the latter are stubbornly holding their own in Galicia, where Vienna has no success to report. On the lower course of the Nida river (southern Russian Poland), however, 2,000 Russians have been captured."

No change of any importance is reported from the west.

Constantinople claims that an English cruiser endeavored to enter the Gulf of Akaba (the eastern horn of the Red sea), but was forced to withdraw.

Copenhagen reports that Russia has ceded Sakhalin Island to Japan in exchange for heavy guns. (Sakhalin lies off the east coast of Asia and is separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Tartary. The island was made officially Russian in September, 1905, by the terms of the treaty of Portsmouth, N. H., the southern half being ceded to Japan. Its area is estimated at 22,400 square miles.)

French Loss in Morocco.

"The newspaper Stampa, at Turin, today reports a great defeat for the French in Morocco. The French lost 30 officers and 1,500 men killed."

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Morning Post reports that Russia has been forced to give up the attempt to take Cracow, and must retire to the inner line of defense on the Warsaw-Vistula front."

Your
Christmas
Money
Will Do
Its
Duty
Here

RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS WILL BE DIFFERENT THAN A YEAR AGO

Religious Ceremonies Replace
Feasting; Flat Xmas
Without Vodka

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25.—While all the western world is celebrating Christmas, the Russian goes blindly about his business, still having 13 days in which to do his Christmas shopping. This is due to the fact that the Russian, who has been busy for nearly a fortnight behind the rail of Christmas.

Probably in no other of the nations has the war brought such a marked change in the observance of the holiday. Religious ceremonies, always the distinctive feature of the Russian Christmas, along with the unchanged and dogmatic will be observed with more than usual solemnity. The Christmas feasting of 1913, the year when the Russian people were so busy with the war, was a far cry from the feasting of 1914. This is Petrograd's first Christmas without vodka.

Families broke up by the fortunes of war are unable to reunite on the one occasion which usually brought home the absent members. Most foreigners who have resided for a long time in this country have fallen into the custom of observing the Russian holiday. Hence, for them, too, the Christmas season is just getting underway.

Prince Louis Will Get Half Pay for Services

LONDON, Dec. 25 3:25 a. m.—King George, on recommendation of the admiralty, directs that Prince Louis of Battenberg, who recently resigned his position as first lord of the navy on account of newspaper criticism regarding a man of German blood holding this important position, shall have a special rate of half pay during the period of the war, in view of his "special services."

The pay allotted is 2,000 pounds (\$10,000).

1,000 Oklahoma Shotmen Return to Work Dec. 28

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Dec. 25.—The strike of the shotmen of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railway, called May 16, 1913, will end December 28, according to word received here today from O. A. Wharton of the railroad employees' department of the American Federation of Labor at St. Louis. More than 1,000 men walked out. The railroad has expressed its willingness to reemploy strikers, it was asserted, provided they qualify as expert workmen. The shotmen struck because the railroad refused to discharge the master mechanic, against whom charges of tyranny had been preferred.

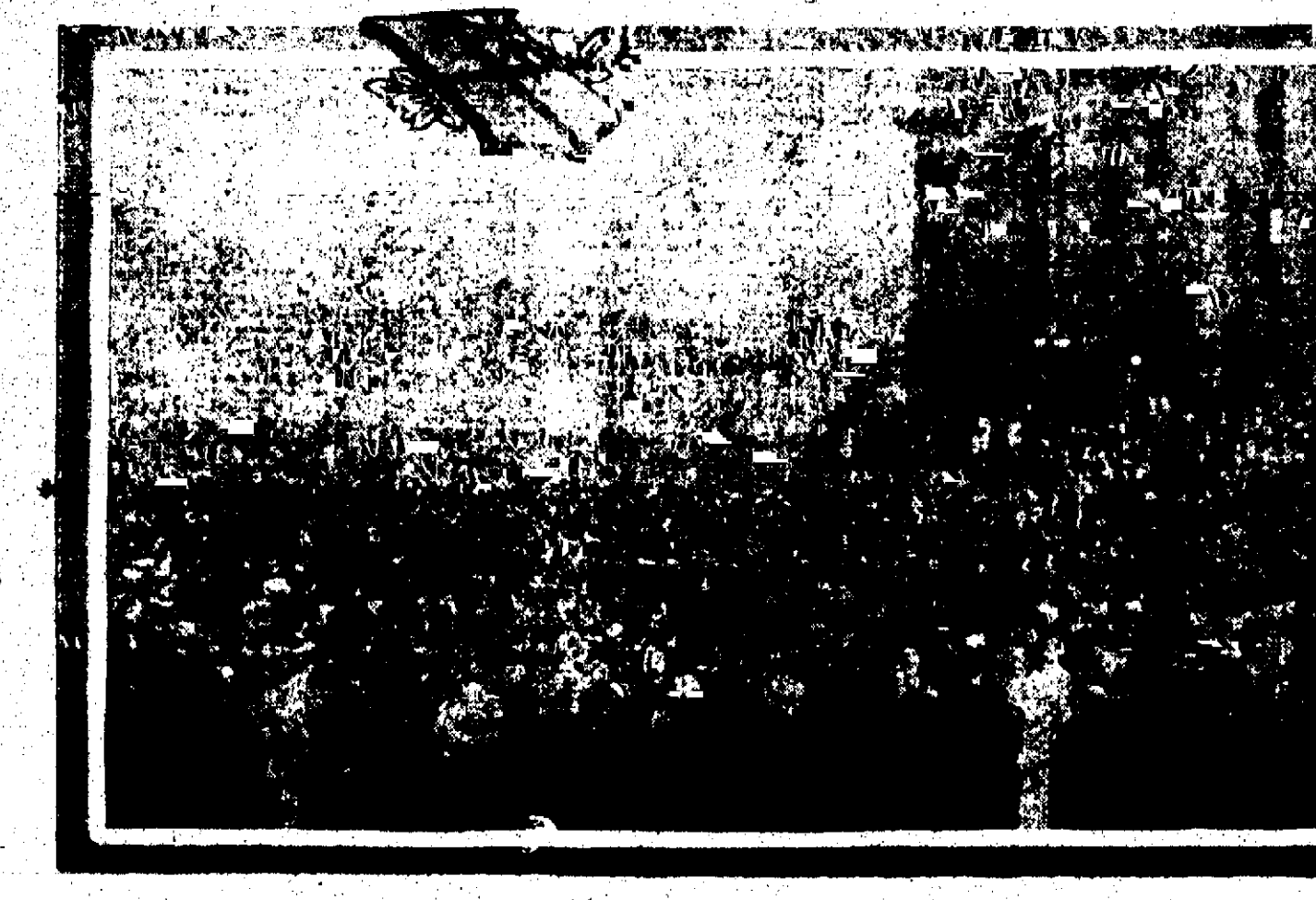
Gutierrez Completes Selection of Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Provisional President Gutierrez of Mexico has completed the selection of his cabinet, with the exception of the portfolio of justice and interior, by appointing members from both the Villa and Zapata followings. His representatives here today received a message giving the composition of the new cabinet as follows:

Foreign relations, Jose Ortiz Rodriguez; war, Gen. Jose Isabel Robles; finance, F. F. Villareal; public works, Valentin Gama; education, Jose Vasconcelos; communications, Jose Rodriguez Cabo; agriculture, Gen. Manuel Fainfox.

Gama and Fainfox are Zapata followers. The latter formerly was Zapata's secretary. The other members are followers of Villa. Vasconcelos formerly was special representative of General Carranza and visited England on a special mission.

CROWDS IN EDMONTON, ALBERTA, ENTHUSIASTIC OVER WAR



If you haven't applied your clothes wants is the time.

ALL SUITS AND OVERCOATS HAVE BEEN

SHARPLY CUT.

50 and \$35 Suits and

overcoats, now \$28.50

50 and \$30 Suits and

overcoats, now \$24.50

50 and \$25 Suits and

overcoats, now \$19.50

50 and \$20 Suits and

overcoats, now \$14.50

and \$15 suits and

overcoats, now \$12.50

alterations carefully

made to suit. We're not

stated until you are.

Porton's

101 and 103 E. 1st St., Denver

Laundrying

on the linen when done

early way.

Best washmen, experienced

Best of water from the

of old Pike's Peak and

Soap, 99¢-100¢ per cent

The

Laundry That Uses

IVORY SOAP

1-381 N. Teller St.

Phone Main 1085-7

THE WORK of an

expert is applied to

every pair of "Lino

Knickerbockers." Best of

materials are used

and best of work

done. LINO, Optometrist

101 Over Wash, orth's 100 Store

NAMES BLACKSMITH

GOVERNOR OF JALISCO

Loan of Million Pesos From

Church Party: Executions

Threaten Break

ST. TEXAS, Dec. 25.—Stories of

the path of the penitentiary

to mysterious shootings in

the city have been brought

here today by the

of the Mexican city. These

stories have been quoted

in the city of Mexico City

that the governor of Jalisco

has been killed. The

governor of Jalisco, General

Emiliano Zapata, was

assassinated by a

bullet fired from a

car. The assassin

was killed by

the police. The

assassination

was the first

of its kind in

the history of

the state. The

assassination

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GEN. HEISTAND URGES COMPULSORY SERVICE

Not Enough Soldiers in U. S. to Defend City of New York, He Says

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Military service during the South of every male citizen of the United States was urged today as a means of providing a sufficient reserve army by Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U. S. A., adjutant general of the central department of the army, in a public address here.

Colonel Heistand said the United States was totally unprepared for war, declaring that the regular army and the national guard were inadequate and protested against what he termed false history taught the country.

"It is this minute," he said, "every one of the 90,000 regular soldiers in the United States, cavalry, infantry, coast artillery, were assembled in New York; there would not be enough men to man the guns on a war footing."

"And if every one of the 12,000 national guardmen were assembled in New York city there would not be enough to protect those guns from attack and those guns, as they are now situated, are a greater menace to New York than a protection, because all a foe would have to do would be to turn them around and point them at New York city and begin shooting."

Favors Compulsory Service.

"For the purpose of defense, I would have every male citizen of the United States in the early period of his life give a sufficient time to the United States army to qualify himself in the essentials of a soldier."

"But the trouble with our people is, they are suffering from false teaching and preaching."

"In our school histories we teach that in the war of the revolution we whipped England; that in the war of 1812 we whipped England; that in the war with Mexico we whipped her; and that in the war of our own rebellion, we rose up from the fields and took arms and marched right up and put down the rebellion."

"True, we whipped Mexico. We whipped Spain. There is a slang phrase about taking candy from a baby and that is what we did. We did not whip Great Britain in the war of the revolution. Great Britain was busy at home and quit because she had not the slightest idea what kind of real estate we had here."

Never Whipped Any Fox.

"In the war of 1812 we were humiliated and our capital burned and Great Britain, because she was busy at home, quit without insisting on her rights."

"In the war of the rebellion, two great mobs of the finest citizenry that ever stepped up to the cannon's mouth, stepped up to the front without knowledge of organization or warfare for four straight years, and at the end, the one with the longest purse and the greatest number of men triumphed. It was scarcely a war. It was a conflict of mob organizations."

"What we want today is to teach our people that we did not really ever in the history of the world whip a foe worthy of our steel, for we never have. But we have it in us this hour, for there is no really good American who is not ready to die for his country. I plead for a training of every citizen, so that if the time ever comes when we need to defend these institutions, under which we live so gloriously, he will be able to do so, and instead of dying a suicide or becoming simply a foolish victim of the foe, he will have given a good account of himself in the defense of his country."

Russians Have 132,840 German and 224,566 Austrians as Prisoners

LONDON, Dec. 25.—According to a Petrograd dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company the number of German prisoners registered is 132,840 officers and 131,700 men; the number of Austrians registered is 316,800 officers and 224,566 men.

The Slav prisoners have asked for Russian naturalization, so that they may be sent against the Turks.

ENGLISH TRAWLER HITS MINE; EIGHT MEN LOSE LIVES

GRIMSBY, England (Via London), Dec. 25.—The trawler *Uganda* was sunk by a mine today. Eight men were drowned, only the second engineer being saved.

How To Make The Quickest, Simplest Cough Remedy

Much better than the Made King and You Save 50¢. Fully Guaranteed.

This home-made cough syrup is now used in more homes than any other cough remedy. Its promptness, ease and certainty in conquering distressing coughs, chest and throat colds, is really remarkable. You can actually feel it take hold. A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough—relieves even whooping cough quickly. Splendid, too, for bronchitis, spasmodic croup, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour it in a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This gives you a cost of only 54 cents. A full pint of better cough syrup than you could buy for \$2.50. Takes but a few minutes to prepare. Full directions with Pinex. Tastes good and never fails.

You will be pleasantly surprised how quickly it loosens dry, hoarse or tight coughs, and breaks the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in quaiacul, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, be sure and ask your druggist for "2½ ounces Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

How Corporal Phillip Won the Day by Daring Bit of Strategy

By R. FRANKLIN TATE

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Corporal Phillip of the Twenty-fourth Colonial Infantry is a brave of braves. He has been awarded the military medal for repeated acts of gallantry in this war. When his lieutenant fell wounded and the Germans were running up to capture him, the corporal rushed in under their heavy fire and rescued his officer under their very noses. He is the kind of man who comes at once to the front when the situation is desperate.

The other day the colonel sent for him and said to him:

"Phillip, I know you are a gallant fellow, and that is my reason for trusting you with an extremely perilous mission. At nightfall you will take 25 men and go to the crest of a ridge where German soldiers are seen yesterday digging a trench. You are to endeavor to remain there in concealment until the morning, when you will return and report what you have seen."

The Plot Thickens.

At nightfall away went the little party. On reaching the crest the corporal saw German engineers digging a trench, while a sentry kept guard. Hiding 24 of his men in a little wood, he took the twenty-fifth man and said: "When we get near the German sentry and he cries 'Wer da?' you must keep apart from me to the left, and make a noise with your bayonet, so as to make him turn your way. Then, no matter what he does or what I do, lie down and await my orders."

Stealthily the two approached. As near the sentry as they could hear him softly humming a tune. Then Phillip moved to the right, and intentionally made a slight noise.

"Wer da?" challenged the sentry, instantly the soldier keeping to the left, rattled his bayonet and the German turned toward him. At the same moment Phillip was on him, running him through the body twice with his bayonet. His aim had been so true that the sentry dropped dead without a cry. The men working vigorously in the trench 20 or 30 yards away had heard nothing. Quicker than a quick-change artist the corporal donned the dead man's helmet and cloak, and seizing his rifle began to creep up and down in his stead. Every now and then, as he passed he pushed the body a little farther away.

The French Enter.

At last the trench was ready, and the Germans retired to the main body, calling a friendly good-night to the sentry, who, without a word continued on his beat. But they had no sooner disappeared than helmet and cloak were flung to the ground and the corporal was running toward the wood. A few minutes later the 26 French infantrymen were installed in the German trench.

At daybreak a German company marched up to occupy the trench. The men, all unsuspecting, were chatting and joking. A few yards from the trench a murderous foe greeted them. They attempted to rush, but 26 rifles kept moving them down, and finally the survivors broke and fled, all except 15, who threw up their hands.

A few days later the corporal was shot in the right arm and shoulder, but refused to go to the ambulance. He fought on for the next 24 hours. In the thick of the fighting he shot a German officer, who fell. The corporal ran forward to bring him in, but the officer, drawing his revolver, fired his last shot, the bullet striking the corporal's shoulder. The Frenchman had strength enough to beat off his enemy's brains with the butt end of his rifle, but then he collapsed with pain and loss of blood.

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A few days later the corporal was shot in the right arm and shoulder, but refused to go to the ambulance. He fought on for the next 24 hours. In the thick of the fighting he shot a German officer, who fell. The corporal ran forward to bring him in, but the officer, drawing his revolver, fired his last shot, the bullet striking the corporal's shoulder. The Frenchman had strength enough to beat off his enemy's brains with the butt end of his rifle, but then he collapsed with pain and loss of blood.

At last the trench was ready, and the Germans retired to the main body, calling a friendly good-night to the sentry, who, without a word continued on his beat. But they had no sooner disappeared than helmet and cloak were flung to the ground and the corporal was running toward the wood. A few minutes later the 26 French infantrymen were installed in the German trench.

The Press in Europe

Will Irwin in Collier's Weekly

A man of wisdom and position, concerned with the safety of a Belgian city in the German occupation, had a frank and courageous talk with the German commander. "And why," he asked, "don't you give these people a newspaper?"

"A newspaper?" spluttered the German. "Why a newspaper? Who ever heard of an army publishing a newspaper?"

"Because," answered the other, "they need news now more than they need bread, and you can give it without depriving yourselves. It's the best measure you could take for the safety of this town, too. These people are depending upon wild rumors, since there's no real news. Any day some such rumor is likely to blow this city apart."

But the German only stared. He was a soldier, not a student of society. And he published no newspaper, then or thereafter.

You never miss the water until the well runs dry. You never know how much we have depended upon the press until it is gone. And virtually speaking, all Europe is now without journalism. They have what passes for newspapers, but all under absolute control of a rather awkward military censorship, which lets journalism publish just what pleases the government. This censorship is run by military men, or at best, parliamentarians. Not one of these men has any real understanding of the way to control public opinion by the printed word, and not one has gone at its job with the appearance of real intelligence. In consequence, the journalism of Europe is a journalism of plain lies, and it is perhaps a question if the press of any nation one may name has not hurt, rather than helped, its cause.

England Digs for Its Facts.

Take the English, for example. Because England has so far felt least of all the pinch of this war, the English newspapers, on the surface, seem to proceed much as usual, though with reduced space and reduced advertising; and what they lack in size they supplement by frequency; extras are pouring out all day long. Now the first stage of this war, in the western theater, was a steady advance of the Germans from Belgium to the gates of Paris. But the allied army, according to the English newspapers, with their carefully censored official Press Bureau reports, was never really defeated in the first fortnight of this great, continuous battle. It merely occupied new positions. One day the fighting raged on the Belgian border, another day it was at Jaxel, and so, steadily, through the fog of official reports, the English, by learning the latest position of the armies, could read defeat. The English army was embarrassed at Mons; there is no doubt about that; though it acquitted itself well against superior numbers, it was nevertheless cut up. The London Times published finally what appears to have been a rather lurid version of the facts; and came in for a parliamentary call down. Yet, through it all, England got the facts; the censorship could not hide the gradual withdrawal toward southern France.

In so far as this policy had led the English to whistle in face of keeping up their courage, it has worked very well. I do not deny that. The question which only a journalist acquainted with the English can answer is whether it would not have served better to let the dogged British know the truth, and thereby stimulate recruiting. I find opinion in London journalism, sharply divided on this point. I do not pretend to answer the question. But I scarcely believe that a set of military and parliamentary censors can answer it either.

Two Peoples Hear of Victories Only.

So much for the English; but the Germans and French, it seems, have been following a policy no different. The German Official Press Bureau gives out news of German victories only. Caught by wireless, these reports figure now and then in the English press as "German lies"; by such publications the English read through the lies the news of resources in Alsace. The French newspapers shrink to more modest claims and printed so much too old for news, followed a policy

different; France was always holding the enemy. Once, in the days when communication between England and France was still free, there was a conflict of policy. The Parisian newspapers published something about the position of the English force, and these newspapers were all confiscated before they reached London. France, unlike England, had some private news of the German advance; there were wounded soldiers coming back with tales of the fighting. But from her newspapers she learned the truth only by geography—the positions of the armies as they appeared in the censored reports.

This lack of news, and persistent news of the fighting, taken from the wounded by reports who have been "sitting" 20 miles to the rear. Such stories, of course, are readable, and they are vivid and plenty. Heaven knows that both sides have shown enough and to spare of valor. But the newspapers have filled space also, with other and less desirable matter—accounts of atrocities committed by the other side. I shall not say that these things have not happened. I was not there to see. But the press of every country is silent concerning any misdeeds on their own side which is human nature. I suppose, England makes much of the slaughter and strain at the Belgian villages. Germany makes much of the snuffing at German soldiers by Belgian citizens, and mentions the "reprisals" only incidentally. Further, German harps on the treatment of German subjects in Paris and Belgium. And this gives to all European journalism an undercurrent of virulent, a caste hatred, which lets us know exactly what the spirit of war really is.

Hatred Is Necessary.

All of which serves, perhaps, the purposes of the European chancelleries. War is so far from a pretty thing that words fail to describe it; armies that best peoples support them best. I suppose, when the armies and the peoples live in a state of bitter, vitriolic hatred, the *Chouvalier Bayard*, who loves his enemies while he smites them, is by no means the effective European warrior in this crisis. If England takes this war more lightly just now than the other nations, it is because in recruiting, it is the fault, I think, not so much of faint patriotism as of a broad mind. She does not feel that hate, whose focus is Alsace-Lorraine, which has kept the French people at fever heat against Germany this generation long, nor that resentment of all other peoples which has been taught the young German in the schools, nor that bitter indignation which the German has learned up in the mountains. Her press, with its reports of atrocities, is working up that feeling; hence perhaps the late increase in British recruiting.

The Clock Has Been Turned Back.

What with this death of the press over large areas, and the utter unavailability of the press in other regions, the world has gone back to that age before newspapers came, when the populace was the prey of rumor. Only the rumors fly more quickly and sharply than ever they did in the golden Middle Ages. For we have grown a new function of the mind, an intellectual curiosity about the current doings of the world. And it will be satisfied, if not with food, then with moonshine. And of course, the whole public mind, torn with fear, with artificially encouraged valor, with brutal hatred, has become hysterical. Things which the sober mind would regard as absurd become to this state of mind potent facts.

When the German army passed through Brussels, they were far ahead of their sources of new information; and the Belgians, of course, had no news at all. In one day, a German officer assured me, part of the British fleet had been defeated and destroyed in detail, and a Belgian declared that four German dreadnoughts had gone down. The real news, which leaked through somehow, that Japan had declared war on Germany, brought a trail of rumors about the United States. The Germans heard, and stated to their authorities, that the United States

had taken this occasion to declare war on the allies; that we were sending our fleet to assist Germany. Each side was equally positive when I told them that these reports were beyond possibility. A detail of troops could not enter or leave a foreign city, but some one started a story of a victory on a defeat. I had been to Mons and learned for a certainty that the left of the allied line had been turned and driven back. I returned to Brussels with this piece of news; the Brussels folk mostly received it with an expression of dumb misery. But some there were who contradicted me. They had heard, they were sure, that the French had won and were sweeping the Germans back that way. When I first entered Brussels the English had not yet announced the position of their army. People in Brussels told me circumstances that the English had been seen back of Liège on the borders of Holland at Ostend, and on the French border.

Oh for a Publicity Genius!

In times like these, when the whole structure of society turns over, the press, which used to be the correction of governments, becomes the slave of the government. And it strikes in America no less than in Europe, that what every European nation needs just at present is an expert publicity agent, thoroughly patriotic, but thoroughly in touch with public opinion. For instance, the rule against correspondents, so undeniably a matter of military necessity, might be modified. I think, to suit individual needs of the nations involved. Nothing would do more to stimulate recruiting to put heart into a nation, than a smashing account—after the events of a smashing victory. The Russians appear, from the testimony of both sides, to have won a great battle at Lemberg. The true and real account of this event would have put great heart into the allies; just as a true report of the advance toward Paris would have done wonders in Germany. The art of the thing would consist in knowing where to hold the lines stiff and where to relax them.

The last thing which a man of force and power—he be soldier or financier, or statesman—understands, in his bones, is publicity. In America, with our freedom from hampering traditions, we have worked out a far more intelligent understanding of the relation between the people and the press than has Europe.

Now, in the old, practical days of finance, your powerful high financier scoffed at the press, and hence he got himself unpopular. It was only in later years that our corporations learned to hire publicity experts who should stand between the public and their enterprises, explaining, setting the people right, or the publicity to that process I have nothing here to say.

We are dealing with war, and in war there are no morals, any more than there used to be in American big finance. Every European nation needs just now some man like that; someone who understands how to create public hope and public hate. I repeat this recommendation is impractical, but so is war, and so are the present aims and uses of what newspapers remain in poor, stricken Europe.

THIS TIME PARLIAMENT LOOKED FOR A REAL GUY FAWKES

Scotland Yard Feared German Espies.

From the Kansas City Star.

Look for Guy Fawkes! Look for Guy Fawkes!

Only this year it was for German spies.



KING PETER OF SERBIA

had taken this occasion to declare war on the allies; that we were sending our fleet to assist Germany. Each side was equally positive when I told them that these reports were beyond possibility. A detail of troops could not enter or leave a foreign city, but some one started a story of a victory on a defeat. I had been to Mons and learned for a certainty that the left of the allied line had been turned and driven back. I returned to Brussels with this piece of news; the Brussels folk mostly received it with an expression of dumb misery. But some there were who contradicted me. They had heard, they were sure, that the French had won and were sweeping the Germans back that way. When I first entered Brussels the English had not yet announced the position of their army. People in Brussels told me circumstances that the English had been seen back of Liège on the borders of Holland at Ostend, and on the French border.

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The Churches

Second Presbyterian—Fifteenth street and Washington avenue. Rev. John E. Ewart, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Great George." Whitfield, the Times. His Eloquence. Lessons of His Wonderful Life. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "What Shall We Do Now?" Sermon for last Sabbath of the year. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. L. M. Howies, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 8:30 p. m. Senior Endeavor society, 8:30 p. m. Bible study and prayer service, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Inspiring music by chorus choir.

First Methodist Episcopal—Corner Nevada avenue and Boulder street. Rev. N. Smith, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. T. P. Barber, superintendent. Junior league, 3 p. m. Epworth league, 6:15 p. m. Intermediate league, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Epworth league banquet and watch night service, Thursday, New Years eve.

St. Stephens—Corner North Tejon and Monument streets. The Rev. A. N. Taff, pastor. Holy communion, 8 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. T. P. Barber, superintendent. Junior league, 3 p. m. Epworth league, 6:15 p. m. Intermediate league, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Epworth league banquet and watch night service, Thursday, New Years eve.

Emmanuel—Presbyterian—Corner Spruce street and Main road. David G. Moulton, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Pastor's instruction class, 3 p. m. Senior Endeavor society, 8:30 p. m. Bible study, 8:30 p. m. Tuesday at 20 North Walnut street for the study of the tenth chapter of Leviticus. Prayer meeting, 7:45 p. m. Wednesday.

United Presbyterian—Corner Huerfano street and Nevada avenue. R. A. Moulton, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. T. P. Barber, superintendent. Junior league, 3 p. m. Epworth league, 6:15 p. m. Intermediate league, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Epworth league banquet and watch night service, Thursday, New Years eve.

Church of Good Will—Papeton. William Watson, pastor. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Sunday school, 10 a. m.

First Congregational—Corner Tejon and Main streets. William Watson, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. T. P. Barber, superintendent. Junior league, 3 p. m. Epworth league, 6:15 p. m. Intermediate league, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Epworth league banquet and watch night service, Thursday, New Years eve.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Boulder street and Cascade avenue. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Wednesday meeting, 8 p. m. Bible reading room, open week days, 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. at 405 Madison building.

All Souls Unitarian—Corner North Tejon and Main streets. Rev. Thomas H. Holbert, minister. Morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Holbert will preach the subject of "The Power of the Cross." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. The Epworth League. What true religion consists in.

First Baptist—Corner Nevada and Main streets. Rev. John E. Ewart, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Pastor's instruction class, 3 p. m. Senior Endeavor society, 8:30 p. m. Bible study, 8:30 p. m. Tuesday at 20 North Walnut street for the study of the tenth chapter of Leviticus. Prayer meeting, 7:45 p. m. Wednesday.

First Evangelical Lutheran—Plateau avenue and Weber street. Robert B. Wolf, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. A. E. Haak, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class with the school. Junior League People's society, 8:45 a. m. Wednesday evening, class in Bible study, 7:45 o'clock.

Tourist Memorial United Brethren in Christ—East of north house, Nevada and Vermilion avenues. Services in basement until completion of church. Rev. Irving Kohler, pastor. Porter E. Bell, soloist. Jesus Woods, choir master. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Pastor's instruction class, 3 p. m. Senior Endeavor society, 8:30 p. m. Bible study, 8:30 p. m. Tuesday at 20 North Walnut street for the study of the tenth chapter of Leviticus. Prayer meeting, 7:45 p. m. Wednesday.

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illustrated. The half hour of song by Woods and the big chorus a feature. Bible school, 10 a. m. J. E. Hardy, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 10 a. m. T. C. Coultrap, teacher. Senior Endeavor society, 8:30 p. m. Subject: "A New Year and A New Year for Christ." Midweek hour for prayer and praise, Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock. This service will be in charge of gospel team No. 1 of the local church. The choir will sing. Thursday evening, "Watch Night." Open house for all young people.

First Presbyterian—Corner South Cascade avenue and Third street. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. W. W. Williamson, superintendent. The Christmas program, which was given last Sunday, will be given tomorrow at 3 p. m.

First Presbyterian—Corner Nevada avenue and Bijou street. Rev. Samuel Garvin, D. D., pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject: "An Efficient Religion." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Bible school, 9:45 a. m. W. R. Waterston, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:30 a. m. J. R. Robinson, teacher. Junior Endeavor society, 3 p. m. Intermediate Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. Subject: "The Quiet Hour." II Timothy 2:1-15. Wednesday evening, 7:45 o'clock. Prayer and social meeting. Subject: "Thoughts for the New Year." At the Sunday school-hour there will be a special program.

Second Congregational—Corner South Tejon and Castilla streets. Frederick Colvin Holbrook, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject: "Christian Progress." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Bible school, 9:45 a. m. N. M. Bishop, superintendent. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. The annual meeting of the church will be held Wednesday evening.

Aguray Methodist Episcopal—Corner Washington avenue and Fourteenth street. Rev. Charles R. Garver, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "The Power of the Cross." Bible school, 9:45 a. m. J. R. Robinson, teacher. Junior Endeavor society, 3 p. m. Intermediate Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. Subject: "The Quiet Hour." II Timothy 2:1-15. Wednesday evening, 7:45 o'clock. Prayer and social meeting. Subject: "Thoughts for the New Year." At the Sunday school-hour there will be a special program.

Boulder Street Presbyterian—Boulder and Institute streets. Rev. Morten Joslin, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject: "The New-Born King and His Kingdom." Special music. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Song service: "King of the World." Offering for foreign mission. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. R. B. Liles, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:45 a. m. Frank Mitchell, teacher. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. Midweek service, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Services in the new church.

Christ Universalist—Corner Bijou street and Nevada avenue (Old Fellows temple). Rev. Charlotte L. Crosby, pastor. Morning worship at 11 o'clock. "Chapin Sunday." Special music. Anniversary of the birth of Edwin Hubbard Chapin, D. D., the "Great Preacher," for more than 25 years pastor of the church of the Divine Fraternity, Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street, New York city. Chapin Sunday will be observed in every Universalist church throughout the land. Offerings will be taken for the Chapin home for the aged and infirm. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Checks Croup Instantly. You know croup is dangerous, and you should also know the power of security that comes from always having Foley's Honey and Tar Compound in the house. It cuts the thick mucus and clears away the phlegm, stops the strangling cough and gives easy breathing and quiet sleep. Take it for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness and for bronchitis and in grippe coughs. Contains no opiates. Every user is a friend. Robinson-Drug Co. Adv.

Christmas Celebrators in Auto Struck by Train. CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—Hurrying home in order to participate in Christmas festivities tonight, an automobile in which four persons were riding was struck by the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton "Indianapolis flyer" at the Colerain avenue crossing, the machine being thrown against the house of the station master, killing him and injuring all of the occupants of the car, two of them fatally.

Excellent work has been done by the men on horseback and on foot, but usually in operations of a special character. The horseback troops, for instance, because the terrain of the Serbian front in the Macedonian front, it was not necessary to make a demonstration with those deep columns of the warriors. A unit to go forth. But the Hun had little for cavalry tactics, and Austro-Hungarian army regulations. True to the traditions of the cavalry, the Hun had a true idea of the importance of the cavalry in the modern war. It was necessary and thus the Hun only when the chances favored him.

At Mitrovica some 500 Serbian infantrymen surrendered to a strong patrol of 40 men. The Hungarians, however, had not predicted the Serbs, many times that the latter believed themselves attacked by at least a division of those Magyar horsemen.

It is predicted that there will be little cavalry in Europe after this war, and that the governments will concentrate their efforts and means upon their transportation for their foot troops. The operations of the Germans in Belgium and France have already demonstrated the great value of this, and the trench war now in progress is no sphere for the mounted man. This is true also of the hill fighting in Serbia, and the mud and swamp hampered operations in Galicia and Russian Poland.

In neither of these theaters of war has the cavalry been a success since the first encounters. Ground is gained and lost, not by miles as heretofore, but by feet and yards, and on these fronts, measured by the hundreds of kilometers, there is hardly such a thing as a flank, which cavalry might back up or envelop.

Moskogue, Okla., in solving the cotton situation, not only has been buying liberally of bales of raw cotton, but is establishing home and spinning plants to convert the material into finished products at home for home consumption.

Scarbrough Bombed by German Cruisers



CAVALRY IS PLAYING LITTLE PART IN WAR

Used Mainly for Patrol and Field Work; No Brilliant Charges Reported

VIENNA, Dec. 25.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.—In Austria-Hungary, as in Germany, a tenacious adherence to tradition rather than the lessons of recent military history has been responsible for the retention of various cavalry organizations which were intended to take part in war very much in the manner of the campaigns of 1848 and 1870.

Though the Hun war, the campaign in Manchuria and more recently the operations in the Balkans had demonstrated as military experts claimed, that cavalry was a thing of the past in this era of machine guns, the Austro-Hungarian and German governments continued to maintain large numbers of these expensive troops.

Their value now has been proved to be slight, it is asserted. Although most of the Austro-Hungarian and German cavalry regiments have modified their field work considerably, so that now they are little more than mounted infantry.

For reconnaissance purposes, and what is known as "light" work, the cavalry remains now, as in other wars, a very important arm. It was also still to be used when reinforcements must be sent hurriedly or when a flank movement of the enemy is to be frustrated and the old cavalry charge would seem to have been relegated to oblivion.

Losses Frightfully Heavy. The losses of the cavalry organizations have been frightfully heavy. In this war, it is said, so heavy, in fact, that they finally have overcome the strong held view of the cavalry traditions held on the military world of Europe.

Hereafter cavalry will be used only for field intelligence, patrol work and reinforcement purposes. On account of that, the men now fight in trenches, as the infantrymen. In the Austro-Hungarian army much cavalry has been converted into machine gun battalions.

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ARIZONA FLOODS RECEDE AND MANY ARE RESCUED

Roosevelt Dam and Other Reservoirs Get Enough Water to Last for Two Years

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 25.—Receding floods enabled rescue parties to save marooned ranch families today from houses in the flooded district of southern Arizona. A squad of national guardsmen rode back from Sahuarita today, after rescuing six persons, some of them women, from houses partly under water.

Three persons were drowned in this vicinity. One of them was Walter Fortune, a supervisor of Santa Cruz county. Noakes and globe are still without railroad communication, but traffic conditions are improving in every direction. The Roosevelt dam and other reservoirs in the state have been filled with water enough to last two years as the result of the continued rain of a week, which brought on the floods, according to R. H. Forbes, director of the University of Arizona experiment station.

Although many head of cattle have been lost and hundreds of farms damaged, abundant grass for the range cattle is expected.

Leading Russian Peace Advocate Changes Ideas. ROMAN, Dec. 25.—Reports having been circulated here that Count Sergius Witte, the Russian statesman, was leading a pacifist party at the Russian court, the count has telegraphed to this city denying the statements. In his telegram he says:

"At the beginning I deplored the war, thinking it was not inevitable or indispensable, but since the war is in progress, my discussion regarding it would be futile."

Now that the war has assumed in Russian popular character, it can only end with a decisive victory for Russia.

BRITISH COLLIERIES VIOLATE CANAL QUARANTINE RULES

Not Mentioned in Official Reports of Violations of Neutrality; U. S. Fines Vessels

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—British colliers in the canal zone recently have violated quarantine regulations according to the canal record of December 16, just received here, but no mention is made of alleged infractions of American neutrality.

From December 5 to December 16 six British colliers and two British merchant vessels arrived at Cristobal on the Atlantic and Panama on the Pacific side without bills of health, in violation of quarantine regulations. Fines of \$25 were imposed on the Rodman and the Kinswood, which brought coal from England and Wales. They were allowed to proceed through the canal and detained at Balboa until the district court had acted.

The merchant steamers Nyanza and Atlantic City, which sailed, were fined \$25 each. The collier Midway was fined \$25. The Witherspoon, also coal barge, was fined \$25, and the Loma and the Boyne, with coal from Wales, were fined \$150 each.

All of the coal shipments were consigned to the British admiralty.

Exchange of Wounded Prisoners New Plan Proposed by the Pope. ROME, Dec. 25.—Pope Benedict devoted the greater part of Christmas to developing his plan for the exchange of wounded prisoners.

After religious service he spent some time with relatives. He expressed great satisfaction over the many messages he has received, especially from America, and his strong adherence to his efforts to lessen the cruelties of war and hasten peace.

Successful municipal street dances were given last summer by Redlands, Cal.

GAMBLING TRUST BAIED IN CHICAGO; POLICE INVOLVED

Crime Commission States That Police-men Get \$15,000 a Year; Game Not Over Million a Year, Is Charge

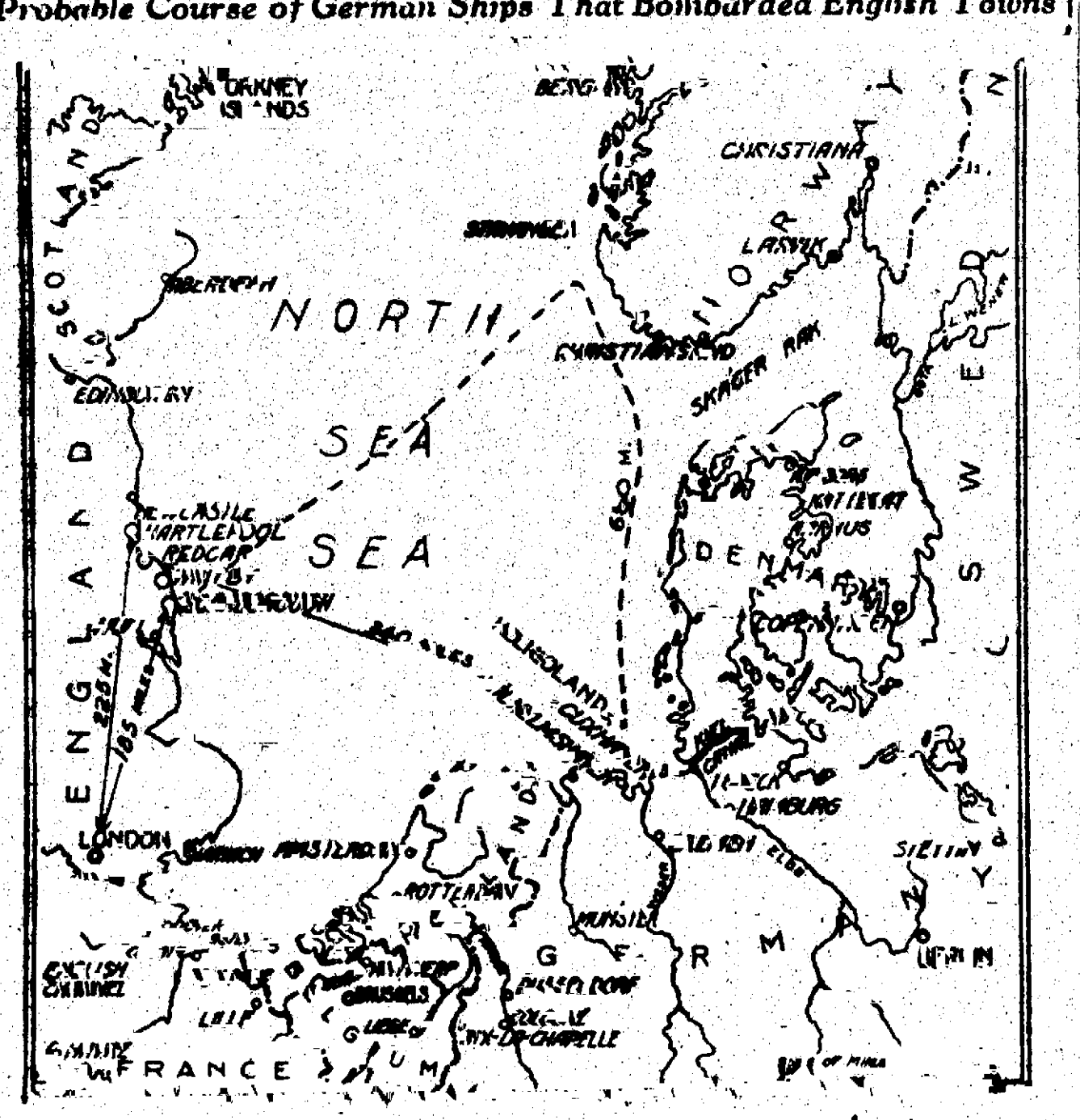
CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A huge "gambling trust" which makes a profit of \$1,000,000 a year and which pays \$15,000 protection money every week to members of the police department exists in Chicago, it was charged before the Merriam crime commission. Monte Tenney, known for years as the gambling king of the city, was declared to be the head of the ring by Edwin W. Altz, an investigator who testified regarding gambling conditions in the city.

He testified that policemen receive \$50 for each handbook operated and that 200 of these are scattered throughout the city.

Best For Kidneys Says Doc. Dr. J. T. Nial, Greenville, S. C., says that in his 30 years of experience he has found no preparation for the kidneys equal to Foley's Kidney Pills. They in fact are his in an indication of kidney trouble. Building up the weakened kidneys, make them vigorous, rid your blood of acids and poisons. Foley's Kidney Pills will help any case of kidney and bladder trouble, no matter how bad. Sold in medicine, 10¢ and 25¢ sizes. Sold in your town by Robinson Drug Co. Adv.

First Cotton Cargo to Germany Pays High Rate. GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 25.—The first cargo of cotton to Germany from the port of Galveston since the European war began departed today for Bremen on the American steamship Pathfinder. The cargo of 6,500 bales is valued at \$45,000.

Freight rates on the cotton shipped on the Pathfinder were the largest ever paid out of the port of Galveston, being \$1 per 100 pounds. At this time last year the current rate was 32 to 35 cents per hundred.



COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

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ONE YEAR—SUNDAY ONLY... \$20.00
ONE YEAR—WEEKLY... \$10.00

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914.

THE DRUG HABIT

THE Public Health Service at Washington, after a careful investigation of the drug habit in this country, reports that it is not so prevalent as has been generally supposed. Instead of from one to two per cent of the population being addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs, as has been generally believed, it concludes that there are probably not more than 70,000 people in the country who can properly be classed as dope fiends. This is based on a census of the drug habit in Tennessee.

But why accept Tennessee as typical of the entire country? Conditions there may, and probably do, differ widely from those in other states with densely populated cities. But, after all, the actual number of dope fiends in the country today is a matter of less importance than the rapidity with which the habit is spreading. Every police officer of ten or fifteen years' experience will testify that in recent years the number of criminals, especially petty criminals, who come into the clutches of the law through addiction to habit-forming drugs has doubled and tripled.

Here in Colorado Springs the jail authorities have repeatedly declared that from sixty to seventy-five per cent of the prisoners confined in the county jail are "hop heads," that is, habitual users of cocaine or morphine. And an especially lamentable feature of the case is that most of them are far younger than the average criminal who does not use drugs.

Usually the habit is acquired when the victim is a mere youngster of seventeen or eighteen years. Its progress is rapid and its effect certain. Neither alcohol nor bad associations greases the road to destruction as smoothly as cocaine or morphine—especially cocaine. It utterly destroys moral fiber and speedily converts its victim into a liar and a thief who will not hesitate to commit any crime, however despicable, to get money with which to buy the drug.

This is a bigger problem than the average citizen realizes, and it is assuming such magnitude that it cannot be long until it will have to be faced squarely. The amount of cocaine imported into this country yearly is estimated to be ten times as great as is actually required for legitimate medical uses. The imports of opium and its derivatives are probably on the same basis. The mere fact that the habit is not as prevalent as has been supposed certainly does not minimize the evil. It is a matter for national legislation rather than local enactment, and unless Congress gets after it without unnecessary delay it may ultimately find itself called upon to deal with as big a problem as the Chinese government had in the opium trade.

THE LITERACY TEST

THE long continued efforts to pass an immigration bill with an educational test seem likely to meet with still further delay in the present session of Congress. Several years ago such a bill was passed, and vetoed by President Taft. It was then passed again by one branch of Congress by the necessary two-thirds majority, and failed of passage in the other branch by only one vote. Again, in the last Congress, the bill was passed, and again it was vetoed, this time by President Wilson.

Reports from Washington declare that the President has quietly passed word to the Senate and House that the Smith-Burnett bill, the pending measure—is to be killed. It has passed the House and is unfinished business in the Senate, but Mr. Wilson thinks it politically inexpedient. Hence it will be quietly put to sleep.

Police organizations throughout the country have approved the bill on the ground that it would keep out an undesirable class of immigrants from which criminals are recruited. The American Federation of Labor endorsed it at its recent convention in Philadelphia, and labor organizations not affiliated with the Federation favor it. The Jewish fraternal and beneficiary organizations oppose it.

It takes a long time to educate public

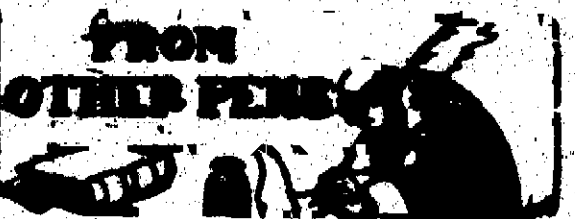
opinion to an understanding of such a subject as this, but there is no doubt that the American people have learned a great deal in recent years about the evils of unrestricted immigration. We used to proceed on the hifalutin theory that this is the land of the free and the home of the brave; that one human being is as good as another regardless of mental or physical weaknesses, tendency to criminality, or the possession of certain social and economic beliefs which might lead him to throw a bomb or shoot a public official as a token of his contempt for organized government.

The effect of the practical application of this theory is the addition to our body politic of a vast horde of the scum of Europe, the criminal and depraved, the social offscourings of a continent. For instance, it has been proved that it was long the custom of judges in Italian courts, and for all we know is still the custom, to give a convicted criminal his choice of emigrating to America and going to prison or being hanged. Most of them preferred to go to the Land of Opportunity.

Throughout the East the jails, prisons, insane asylums, and other institutions for the care of the morally, physically and mentally unfit are overrun with immigrants, many of whom have not been in this country more than a year. This is particularly true in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts; it is true also in Illinois and other states to whose large centers of population the immigrants instinctively flock. True, under the present laws applicants of known criminal record, moral degeneracy, and victims of incurable diseases are rejected, but the provisions are so lax that thousands slip through.

There is some difference of opinion among the best authorities as to the probable efficacy of a literacy test. It would not necessarily exclude a criminal. But the fact remains that most of our criminals and other undesirables who came here as immigrants are, or were when they came, illiterates. The growing opinion is that their exclusion would tend strongly to purify the stream of immigration without producing an appreciable bad effect.

Doubtless it would exclude a few worthless individuals, but we would a thousand times better do this than continue the impossible attempt to absorb into our citizenship an undesirable element which no other nation will tolerate, and which most of the nations of Europe are only too glad to get rid of by encouraging their departure to America.



VERY LIKELY
From the Philadelphia Inquirer:
Perhaps the reason has made it necessary for King George to go to France in order to get a little more of the war.

TIMELY
From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times:
The proposal to have every young man undergo some military training comes in the nick of time, just as football players were wondering how to put in the winter.

MONOTONOUS
From the Omaha Bee:
As if oppressed by the monotonous, monotony of peace everywhere, the Kentucky night riders have broken loose again.

MONROE DOCTRINE THEORY AND PRACTICE
From the Chicago Herald:
Former President Taft has volunteered the opinion that there is nothing in the Monroe doctrine which would justify us in objecting if the European war should result in an invasion of Canada by England's fleet.

As an exposition of the legal theory of the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Taft's remarks may be accepted as entirely correct. However, should such a situation arise, is it not certain that practice would not pay much attention to theory?
Too American people would undoubtedly and strenuously resist a European invasion of Canada, wholly regardless of any provocation that Canada has given by participating in the European war.
The position of Americans in such a contingency might be illogical, but it would be taken. It wouldn't be taken out of friendship for England or out of enmity to England's foes. It would be taken out of consideration of our own vital interests. The contingency is so very remote that Mr. Taft might well have omitted its public consideration. Should it arise, however, every real American knows what would happen.

THE POOR HIGHBROWS
We are a good-natured people, and the only thing we fear is priggishness. You must laugh and not criticize or you are a highbrow. You must under no circumstances confess that idleness and cheapness lacerate your soul, for the virtue of Broadway is to be a good Indian.

Walter Lyndon, in the New Republic:
The highbrows' undoubtedly is in the defensive these days. It is with a certain sense of shame that people confess to the reading of a serious book. In extensive portions of society you are expected to be crazy, glib, ragging, and to regard Wagner as a bore.

If you find a play like "Help Wanted" particularly vulgar, you must keep silence or else suffer the reproach suggested by Mr. Lippmann of not being a "good Indian"—a reproach which everybody knows is simply crushing.

It is permissible to gossip about the noblesse, but not about the latest achievement of Edison or Marie Curie. If you mention Becquerel you are a bore.

Don't you wonder how Socrates or Plato or even the great orators of Greece or Marcellus or Cicero or Emerson would have fared in modern society? Doubtless they have been set down at once as highbrows of the highest sort and snubbed right and left.

MR. BRYAN AND WORK
From the New York World:
It is on the administrative side that Mr. Bryan has proved a sorry disappointment. He is a poor secretary of state because he has had the capacity for hard, plodding, continuous effort. He has lectured and philosophized and grandstanded and jinked around for so many years that he is in-

capable of chaining himself to a desk and making himself master of his job.

As secretary of state he is ignorant, and he will not learn. He would rather argue than work. Much of the official labor of his office is dry and dull and exacting. He has no stomach for it.

A great secretary of state in these times would be at his desk 12 hours a day. Mr. Bryan would rather be in state prison. He does not know what to do on the state department. He does not know what ought to be going on there. He has no grasp of his duties because he has lost the taste for drudgery, and no man who is unwilling to be a drudge can be a satisfactory secretary of state.

Neither Jefferson nor John Quincy Adams nor Elihu Root learned his trade by intuition. They worked, and work is one of the things that Mr. Bryan will not do unless he is forced to do it on a platform with the cheers of the crowd ringing in his ears.

An honorable man, an upright man, a man with noble ideas of international justice and a noble faith in democratic institutions, he is a hopeless failure as secretary of state because he has made himself incapable of sustained and systematic intellectual exertion.

WAR AND BOOZE
From the Kansas City Star:
The war has produced some interesting news long various side lines. For instance, the dispatches in the last fortnight carry a mass of material that would doubtless greatly amuse the secretary of the brewers' organization, who recently conducted a joint debate with William Allen White in the Saturday Evening Post. This dispatch was sent out from London November 17:

The falling off of crime in this country since the beginning of the war has been truly remarkable, as compared to three years ago there has been a diminution of 30 per cent in indictable offenses," said Justice Robert Wallace the other day, in charging the grand jury.

The justice explained that he attributed this decrease partly to public restraint in war time, but principally to the reduction in the number of hours saloons are permitted to stay open.

An day or two later Pedagog came in with an account of conditions in Russia since the abolition of the sale of vodka. The dispatch said:

From the day this step was taken, drunkenness vanished in Russia. The results are seen at once in the behavior already they are beginning to look like a different race. The marks of suffering, the pinched looks of illness and impure nourishment, have gone from their faces. There has been also a remarkable change in the appearance of their clothing. Their clothes are cleaner and both the men and women appear more neatly and better dressed.

Lord Kitchener had this advice to give newly enlisted soldiers on their habits while preparing for war:

The men who have recently joined the colors are doing their utmost to prepare themselves for active service with the least possible delay. This result can only be achieved if by hard work and strict sobriety they keep themselves thoroughly fit and healthy.

Comment on alcohol made by a distinguished London physician, Sir James Dickson-Brown, was sent out in a London dispatch the other day:

Sir James expressed the belief that alcohol would be found to play an important part in the issue of this war, both actively and passively; that it had been responsible for cruelty and barbarism and that the Russian prohibition of vodka strengthened their armies and helped them to victories.

"The handling of a magazine rifle is a very delicate operation," he said, "and those men will perform it best who have had no alcohol." This was followed by this announcement sent out from Winnipeg, December 1:

President Sir Rodmond Robt announced today in a long statement that the Manitoba government had decided to take drastic action forbidding the liquor traffic during the war period.

When men have anything left on hand to do whether to run a railroad or win a world's series or fight a war, they go to cut out booze.

A KNOCK OR A BOOST?
From Bernhard's book:

The United States of America, in June, 1914, championed the ideas of unpreparedness in order to be able to devote their undivided attention to money making and the enjoyment of wealth, and to save the government the expense of maintaining a navy and navy they thus incur a great danger not so much from the possibility of a war with England or Japan, but precisely because they try to exclude all chance of contest with opponents of their own strength, and thus avoid the stress of great political emotions, without which the moral development of the national character is impossible. If they advance farther on this road they will one day pay dearly for such a policy.

NOTHING OVERLOOKED
From the Cleveland Plain Dealer:
It is now said that Mr. Bryan took violin lessons when he was a boy. A public man's enemies remember everything.

Foolish Regrets
BY RUTH CAMERON

A friend of mine once had the choice of two positions. She chose the one which offered the better financial proposition. Unfortunately, she had not sufficiently estimated the weight which other influences, such as the personality of her employer, the situation of her office, etc., would have. At the end of the year she found herself regretting the other position, which a friend had obtained and found most satisfactory.

It would have been infinitely better for her to have chosen the "dog run," she said. "But," she added, with a rare philosophy, "I had taken it I should never have known just how disagreeable this place was, and so I should never have realized that I was myself from a mistake." Is it not often so, though few of us have the philosophy to see it that way?

We choose our course, and are dissatisfied in it. We look back longingly at the turn of the road and feel sure that we would have been simply satisfied if we had taken the other way. We regret that we should not have had the disadvantages of our present course by way of contrast. We figure that we should not have surely known that the present course was a mistake; indeed, we might have thought that we were making something even better than we had found.

Reality, no matter how pleasant, is never perfect; while the unknown, the untold, no matter how disagreeable it would have proved to be, always has a golden haze of glorious possibility about it. The thing we chose is always our reality and we see it in the hard, white light of daily living, while the thing we refused is wrapped in the golden haze of the unknown. Therefore, we can be fairly content with the choice we made, and the wisest choice will leave room for regret if one is foolish to permit regret to enter.

In the wide and intricate tapestry of the simplest life there are many threads. And while the weaving is going on, what one thread has affected the whole, or whether some other thread would have made a fairer pattern?

There may come a time when it shall be given to us to see the finished pattern. Until then, is it not the philosophy to possess our soul in patience, to weave as wisely as we can, and not to fret about the result of our work, or because we cannot unravel some thread, which, after all, may be vitally needed in the warp and woof of our life?

VEST Pocket Essays

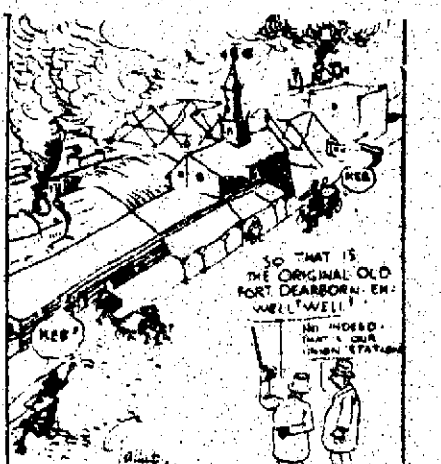
BY GEORGE PUGH

MAST OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Pennsylvania railroad is the largest railroad system in the United States. It operates about 5,000 miles of railroad and earns a little less than \$100,000,000 a year on them.

Out of this sum the Pennsylvania made \$70,000,000 profits. This is a tidy sum and would seem to indicate that owning stock in this railroad is equivalent to having a large and profitable gold mine in the back yard. However, it has cost considerable money to build the Pennsylvania. Large numbers of mountains have been bored through, sliced off or leveled in order to make room for its four tracks. It has also built a station in New York which is large enough to hold a summer thunder storm. There is \$600,000,000.00 of capital stock



It has maintained for ages a tattered little union station in Chicago out of pure affection."

and the system does about \$400,000,000 in business. Many a flourishing nation has not big enough a score that much money without getting into trouble. Building railroads is an expensive job, however, and the Pennsylvania's elbows a river aside or tunnels a mountain through it has to pay dearly for the privilege.

The Pennsylvania line originated in the state which named it, but has burst forth and spread from New York to the Mississippi river, capturing railroads in all directions. It handles more ton and coal than any other American road and carries twice as much money. It spent as much money as the government of New York and Brooklyn in the government's effort to help build the Union Pacific, and it has filed Pennsylvania's record of track-building, double tracked between lines that there isn't elbow room for any more.

For all of this, the Pennsylvania road is very poor and badly off. It carries passengers and freight, and it has a very poor record in the way of the Queen and the Queen's army in Illinois. At least, it has proven this to the satisfaction of the courts.

The Pennsylvania connects New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh with Chicago and has steel passenger trains here before they became fashionable with other roads. It is not owned by one of our first families but is the property of the common people, who so dearly cherish it about 20,000 in number.

The Pennsylvania operates some of the fastest trains in the world between Philadelphia and Atlantic City. It has handled more presidents than any other road because it runs many trains in and out of Washington. The eastern terminus of the Pennsylvania is originally the third of Fort Mifflin & Co. of New York to all railroads in the "East" (Pennsylvania and Ohio). The first morning train in the world was run by this system in Pennsylvania, where the famous old Union train, now defunct, was once the "All-American" and was frequently called with commendations from the press.

The Pennsylvania has always been famous for its big things and staid and conservative in little affairs. It keeps its lines until it reasons them off and it has maintained for ages a tattered little union station in Chicago out of pure affection. It was one of the very first railroads to discourage free travel and for many years the Atlantic coast has been about the only one on its system.

Christmas Pardon Sends Man Back to His Family

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Charles McMonies of Lyons, Neb., who is serving a five-year sentence in Leavenworth penitentiary, received a Christmas pardon from President Wilson in the form of a pardon to take effect immediately. McMonies can spend Christmas with his wife who is sick with pneumonia and with his two children, one of whom is reported to be dying.

McMonies was sentenced January 2, 1914, on a charge of making a false entry in the ledger of a bank. His term, with time off for good behavior, would have expired September 8, 1917.

Cotton Whiskers Catch on Fire and Boy Dies

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Avery Millard Olson, 11 years old, died today of burns received Christmas Eve while playing Santa Claus for the amusement of his younger brothers and sisters.

The boy found a roll of cotton in a closet and used the material for a wig and whiskers in making up for Santa Claus.

He then lit a candle and rushed into the room where the family guests had assembled. In running about the room the lit candle ignited the cotton and he was fatally burned before the flames could be extinguished.

MUIR'S BODY WILL BE BURIED IN MOUNTAINS
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25.—The body of the late John Muir, the California naturalist, was shipped from here today for interment at Martinez, where Muir is loved so well and where he spent the declining years of his life. The funeral will be held Sunday. Mr. Muir died here yesterday after a severe attack of pneumonia.

Why not purchase something worth while with that Christmas money?

- Art Lamps, \$8.50 to \$35.00.
- Rookwood Pottery, \$1.00 to \$50.00.
- Desk Sets, \$3.50 to \$25.00.
- Gift Books, \$1.00 to \$5.00.
- Book Racks and Ends, \$2.00 to \$5.00.
- Bronze Book Consoles, \$4.00 to \$9.00.
- Framed Pictures, \$1.00 to \$25.00.
- Adams Paintings, \$8.00 to \$200.00.
- Onyx and Pearl Jewelry, \$8.50 to \$50.00 per piece.
- Gold Pendants, \$3.50 to \$75.00.
- Platinum and Gold Rings, \$3.50 to \$350.00.

HARDY'S

16 N. Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

DECEMBER 26, 1884.
The house across the street from the corner of Broadway and Broadway, where Justice Field's court was held, was taken from Justice Field's court on a change of venue.

Captain William Anderson, who had been prospecting for coal in this vicinity, had succeeded in finding a very good vein near the surface about four and a half miles east of town.

The D. & R. G. had succeeded in raising the short blockade which had been holding up its through trains for several days.

The congregation of the First Methodist church had raised and distributed among the poor of the city \$75 in money, and over the worth of provisions and coal.

The cornerstone of Mrs. H. L. Ballou's home on San Rafael street was laid. The stone was swung into place by her son, then a boy of 7, and little Agnes Steadman, daughter of Captain Steadman, one of the early settlers. There were very few if any houses on San Rafael street at that time. Re-

freshments were served to the guests and workmen, and a tin box containing contributions from everyone present placed in the stone. The box was removed about 25 years later when an addition was made at the house, necessitating its being moved. The house is at present occupied by Mrs. Stacy Curtis Richmond of New York.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

DECEMBER 26, 1894.

The city council instructed the city attorney to proceed to bring suit against the Rapid Transit company to collect from it its share of the cost of the Huertano street viaduct, \$10,000.

Manitou Mayallita had organized a wheel club.

Professor Gunn gave his annual address to the pupils of his commercial college.

Mrs. Emma Fisher of Grassville was adjudged insane by the county court and ordered to be committed to the asylum.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be assured.

(Copyright, 1914, By The Tribune Company.)

INSPIRATORY EXPERIMENTS

In a recent set of experiments Dr. Thomas Crowder of the Pullman company undertook to discover how much of the air taken in at one inspiration is the air breathed out with the next preceding expiration. The results of his experiments show us at least a part of the reason one feels better in the morning after a night's sleep in the open air.

That one does feel better thousands testify to. Furthermore, the testimony goes to show that the nearer one comes to sleeping entirely in the open the better he feels. Sleeping in a room with the windows open is good, but it falls a little short of the maximum.

Thousands of persons have testified to these facts, as they were established by the sense of well-being. About the only way of measuring the effects of ventilation is by the feel of those affected. Starting with this as a fact, men have tried to find the reason.

That was not the object of Dr. Crowder's work, but his observations bear on the question. His observations showed that under about average still air conditions a little over 2 per cent of the inspired air is air that has just been expired.

In a small bedroom on a windy day, when the temperature of the room was 42, a comparison was made between the re-ventilation when the window was down and when it was raised about a foot, allowing the air in the room to be changed about 16 times an hour. The difference was one-half of 1 per cent in favor of the slightly open window condition.

When the experimenters stood directly in a current of air from the inlet to the outlet there was no re-ventilation.

In another experiment, when he stood in a current of air moving at the rate of 120 feet a minute, no air was re-breathed. When he stood in this same well-ventilated room but to one side of the air current there was 6 per cent of re-ventilation.

When he was lying flat in bed re-ventilation was less than when he was in the sitting posture. Sleeping on a pillow increased the re-ventilation, especially if the pillow was a soft one. Lying on the side with the face sunk in a soft pillow materially increased the re-ventilation.

All currents flowing over the face with enough force to be felt as a breeze were not sufficient to drive the

Descendant of J of Arc Is Mentioned

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Among the mentioned in dispatches from the Major Halde de Lys, a descendant of the family to which Joan of Arc belonged, who commanded a battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry regiment with the great French army and after disbanding it, from October 18 to November 8, 1914, is recorded in the official journal as an officer of the greatest value.

Year End Sale

This Great Annual Five-

Day Sale Commences This Morning,

Closing With the End of the Year 1914

Five Days of Selling Without Parallel in the History of the Hibbard Store

Hundreds of lines of merchandise to be offered in this sale at prices that will close them out for us and in five days! Come Saturday morning! Look for the Blue Signs! Follow the crowds to Hibbard's!

THIS IS the First Great Sale in Our New Store. Never before were we so able to handle the rush as now, or display so well the goods to be offered. This makes shopping and choosing doubly easy. Make yourself one of the early buyers.

WE EXPECTED that our new store would be completed much earlier. With Christmas in mind we bought heavily in all lines. Opening, as we did, just a week before Christmas, we find ourselves with stocks that would ordinarily be depleted.

IT IS such that we are now to offer you at such great price savings. Saturday morning we place the lots out on our tables and counters with the blue signs. Come in and look around. We assure you that there will be hundreds of them.

NOT EVERYTHING in the store is to be on sale, but just such lots as we feel it would be good business to close out. Good merchandise from your standpoint none better. You can use it—we cannot. That's the reason of this sale in a few words.

Do not let the lack of items in this announcement keep you away today. The bargains will be here; we give you our word on that. We simply have not space here for any lines but the garments, so very important are they!

Read below of the greatest garment sale, we believe, that has ever been held in this region!

Store Open Today
9:30 a. m. till 6 p. m.

Hibbard & Company

Store Open Today
9:30 a. m. till 6 p. m.

THE GARMENT SALE!

SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, MILLINERY

Today there hangs in our stockrooms and cases the largest stock of garments that we have ever shown. We tell you this just to impress upon you the magnitude of this event and how important it is to us as well as to you. Now, it must all go!

Coats:

Our Coats are nearly all the "better" kinds with the new belted and other style features. Many of the best fur fabrics included, which are now the leading style.

Coats worth up to \$37.50, sale price, *
\$22.50

Coats worth up to \$25.00, sale price, *
\$14.00

Coats worth up to \$22.50, sale price, *
\$11.00

Coats worth up to \$27.50 and \$30, sale, *
\$18.00

Coats worth \$16 and \$18, sale price, *
\$10.00

\$12.50 Coats, not a large lot, sale price,
\$7.50

\$10 Coats, mixtures in green and blue, at
\$5.00

—We bought heavily in all of these lines expecting that we would be in this new store several weeks earlier than we really were. In our small temporary space, it was impossible to sell them to even show them —we did not try. But now, here in this new store, we can sell them late for such a great stock, to be sure, but "price" will do the work. Being bought late, as they were, we have styles that have not been shown before and at regular prices, values that are impossible early in the season. Note the bulk of this stock has been shown only a week! as our old stock is but a handful compared with the present whole. Here are a part of the prices. Note the reductions. Be prepared for many surprises as to the beauty and individuality, as well as the savings on these garments.

One Lot of Suits that
sold up to \$20; sale price

\$8.75

—One Lot of Suits that
sold up to \$25; sale price

\$12

One Lot of Suits that
sold up to \$32.50; sale price

\$15

All Other Suits at Radically Reduced Prices

There Are Decided Reductions on Our Entire Stock of Millinery

Separate Skirt Bargains

Skirts up to \$6.75 go at * * *
\$3.95

Skirts worth \$10 to \$12.50, at * * *
\$7.50

All Children's Coats Reduced

—A lot of \$6 Coats, sale price, * * *
\$3.75

A lot of \$7.50 Coats, sale price, * * *
\$5.00

DESERT DEFENDS SUF

Arab Invaders Must Face One
Hundred Miles of Sand

In the London Times
The Sinai peninsula is a triangular
island, measuring 260 miles from its
Mediterranean base to its Red sea apex
at Ras Mohammed, and 160 miles across
from Suez to Akaba. It rises to 7,450
feet above the sea at Mount Sinai and
to 8,500 feet at Jebel Um Shamar, grad-
ually falling northward across the Des-
ert of the Wanderers and draining to-
ward the Mediterranean.
Two main caravan routes lead across
the peninsula to Egypt from Turan-
territory, the first from Rafam by El
Arab to El Kantara, 145 miles, the se-

ond by Akaba through Nakhil to Suez,
150 miles.
From Rafa to El Arish the ground is
sandy, and the water is found only at
Sheikh el Zaulah, 22 miles from El
Arish. This latter town is situated
among palm groves, a mile and three-
quarters from the beach, and it pos-
sesses numerous wells. From El Arish
to Bir el Masa the distance is 32
miles, and the going usually round.
At El Masa there is only one well,
35 feet deep and six feet of water.
From Bir el Masa the distance is
31 miles over soft, sandy desert to
Bir el Abd, where there is a con-
siderable supply of water from wells.
Katieh is 17 miles further west and
here there is a large well with six
feet of water at a depth of 20 feet,
while a good supply of drinkable water

can be found by digging at a depth of
10 to 20 feet below the surface. From
Katieh to El Kantara, 33 miles, the
road traverses first a marshy plain,
then a long reach of holding sand
dunes, and finally 16 miles of good
hard desert.
El Kantara is on the east bank of
the Suez canal, and is supplied by water
from the fresh water canal by means
of a pipe which passes under the Suez
canal. The worst part of this route is
that between El Arish and Bir el Abd,
65 miles, with a single well half way.
The Navy Cannot Help.
The section of the Mediterranean
coast which flanks the road from El
Arish to El Kantara is low and danger-
ous, offering few facilities for a dis-
embarkation. It is only in the vicinity

of El Arish that a naval force can effect
anything serious until the Suez canal is
reached, and in the canal only by ships
with guns mounted at sufficient height
to fire over the banks.
When Napoleon invaded Syria his
troops took three and a half days to
cover the distance from Katieh to El
Arish, and in his opinion 20,000 men
could be collected there. An army de-
fending Egypt can either assemble at
El Arish to oppose the investment of
this place, or at Katieh to raise the
siege of El Arish, or back of the canal.
Of all obstacles which may cover the
frontiers of Egypt in a desert like this
is undoubtedly the greatest. Moun-
tains like the Alps take second rank
and rivers the third. If there is so

much difficulty in carrying the food of
an army that complete success is rare-
ly obtained this difficulty becomes 20
times greater when it is necessary to
carry water, forage and fuel—three
things which are weighty, difficult to
carry and usually found by armies upon
the ground they occupy.
On the Southern Road.
Akaba, the Turkish position at the
southern end of the Egyptian frontier
is situated among palm groves facing
west, and has a very pleasant ap-
pearance after the barren rock country of
Sinai.
The water supply is wonderful, for
within a few feet of the sea one can
dip a hole six inches deep and draw
out fresh water. These holes are
dug daily for about a mile along the sea

front and are used by camels and goats
coming in from pasturage.
The well of Tabah, which is in Egypt,
is some seven miles from Akaba, and
consists of a few palms but with no
sign of habitation. It lies on the road
from En Nueiba, the Egyptian station,
40 miles south, and must be passed by
anyone wishing to proceed to Akaba
or to the pass leading up to the Tih
plateau. The well itself is brackish
owing to neglect and is never even used
by the fishermen. But it is impor-
tant as being the only water supply
between En Nueiba and Akaba.
Fifteen Hours by Motor Car.
The pass leading up from Akaba to
the Tih plateau is very steep and diffi-
cult for a heavily loaded camel. The
road itself has been well made and is

in fairly good preservation, but the as-
cent of 2,000 feet takes at least four
hours. As soon as the top is reached
the broad track of the pilgrim road is
seen extending westwards almost dead
level and good going to within 20 miles
of Suez. The ground is hard, with
scarcely any surface sand, so that it
would be possible to drive a motor car
from one end to the other with only
few interruptions where the Wady el
Arish crosses the road near Nakhil.

PARKER'S
HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit
which is sold by all druggists
and is a sure remedy for
dandruff.

Wants

WANTED Male Help
WANTED Several clerks or bright young men over 18 strong fair complexion and good character. Starting salary \$250.00. For full information and successful applying, address W-44, Gazette.

WANTED Female Help
ADIES, gentle and children's used clothing bought and sold at 22 N. Nevada St. Phone Main 894.

WANTED - Female Help
FIRST-CLASS help furnished. Mrs. A. McGinnis, Employment Office, 212 E. Bijou. Phone 40667.

WANTED - Female Help
COMPETENT young white girl for general housework. 319 N. Cascade.

WANTED - Female Help
WANTED - Girl to help with housework for rent and board. M. 129.

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Wants

FOR RENT HOUSES
FOR RENT - The April 1, nicely furnished 6-room home, modern except bath. Call 417 S. Weber, or phone M. 2893.

FOR RENT HOUSES
FURNISHED four-room cottage, modern except bath, with garden and chicken yard. 319 E. Bijou. Inquire 417 S. Weber.

FOR RENT HOUSES
FOUR rooms and bath, completely furnished for housekeeping, close in. 506 E. Bijou.

FOR RENT HOUSES
COTTAGE with sleeping porch, choice residence section. 1115 Wood. Phone Main 2680.

FOR RENT HOUSES
THREE-ROOM cottage, large and clean and partly modern, cheap for the winter. 1013 North Wabasha Ave.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage, furnished, sleeping porch, modern except bath. 329 E. Cache la Poudre.

FOR RENT HOUSES
FOR RENT, FURNISHED. A cozy, 3-room cottage. Inquire 1013 Wabasha Ave.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM furnished flat, ground floor, modern, cheap. 604 E. Cache la Poudre St.

FOR RENT HOUSES
FULLY modern seven-room house for rent at your own price. Call 1393 or 159.

FOR RENT HOUSES
6-ROOM modern house, close in, on car line. Phone Main 367W.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage for rent, furnished or partly furnished. 633 East Boulder.

FOR RENT HOUSES
THREE rooms, close in. Inquire 14 S. Corona. Phone Red 125.

FOR RENT HOUSES
NEAT 3-room cottage, electric lights, water inside. 427 E. Kiowa. Main 587.

FOR RENT HOUSES
FIVE rooms, bath, electric light, gas and coal ranges. 2219 North Nevada.

FOR RENT HOUSES
12 ROOMS, furnished, at 224 N. Weber, for rent cheap. Phone Main 419.

FOR RENT HOUSES
6-ROOM modern house, close in, on car line. Phone Main 367W.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage for rent, furnished or partly furnished. 633 East Boulder.

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COTTAGE with sleeping porch, choice residence section. 1115 Wood. Phone Main 2680.

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THREE-ROOM cottage, large and clean and partly modern, cheap for the winter. 1013 North Wabasha Ave.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage, furnished, sleeping porch, modern except bath. 329 E. Cache la Poudre.

FOR RENT HOUSES
FOR RENT, FURNISHED. A cozy, 3-room cottage. Inquire 1013 Wabasha Ave.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM furnished flat, ground floor, modern, cheap. 604 E. Cache la Poudre St.

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FULLY modern seven-room house for rent at your own price. Call 1393 or 159.

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6-ROOM modern house, close in, on car line. Phone Main 367W.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage for rent, furnished or partly furnished. 633 East Boulder.

FOR RENT HOUSES
THREE rooms, close in. Inquire 14 S. Corona. Phone Red 125.

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FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage for rent, furnished or partly furnished. 633 East Boulder.

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COTTAGE with sleeping porch, choice residence section. 1115 Wood. Phone Main 2680.

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THREE-ROOM cottage, large and clean and partly modern, cheap for the winter. 1013 North Wabasha Ave.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage, furnished, sleeping porch, modern except bath. 329 E. Cache la Poudre.

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FOR RENT, FURNISHED. A cozy, 3-room cottage. Inquire 1013 Wabasha Ave.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM furnished flat, ground floor, modern, cheap. 604 E. Cache la Poudre St.

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FULLY modern seven-room house for rent at your own price. Call 1393 or 159.

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6-ROOM modern house, close in, on car line. Phone Main 367W.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage for rent, furnished or partly furnished. 633 East Boulder.

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THREE rooms, close in. Inquire 14 S. Corona. Phone Red 125.

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NEAT 3-room cottage, electric lights, water inside. 427 E. Kiowa. Main 587.

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FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage for rent, furnished or partly furnished. 633 East Boulder.

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THREE-ROOM cottage, large and clean and partly modern, cheap for the winter. 1013 North Wabasha Ave.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage, furnished, sleeping porch, modern except bath. 329 E. Cache la Poudre.

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FOR RENT, FURNISHED. A cozy, 3-room cottage. Inquire 1013 Wabasha Ave.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM furnished flat, ground floor, modern, cheap. 604 E. Cache la Poudre St.

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6-ROOM modern house, close in, on car line. Phone Main 367W.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage for rent, furnished or partly furnished. 633 East Boulder.

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FOR RENT HOUSES
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6-ROOM modern house, close in, on car line. Phone Main 367W.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage for rent, furnished or partly furnished. 633 East Boulder.

FOR RENT HOUSES
THREE rooms, close in. Inquire 14 S. Corona. Phone Red 125.

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NEAT 3-room cottage, electric lights, water inside. 427 E. Kiowa. Main 587.

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COTTAGE with sleeping porch, choice residence section. 1115 Wood. Phone Main 2680.

FOR RENT HOUSES
THREE-ROOM cottage, large and clean and partly modern, cheap for the winter. 1013 North Wabasha Ave.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage, furnished, sleeping porch, modern except bath. 329 E. Cache la Poudre.

FOR RENT HOUSES
FOR RENT, FURNISHED. A cozy, 3-room cottage. Inquire 1013 Wabasha Ave.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM furnished flat, ground floor, modern, cheap. 604 E. Cache la Poudre St.

FOR RENT HOUSES
FULLY modern seven-room house for rent at your own price. Call 1393 or 159.

FOR RENT HOUSES
6-ROOM modern house, close in, on car line. Phone Main 367W.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage for rent, furnished or partly furnished. 633 East Boulder.

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THREE rooms, close in. Inquire 14 S. Corona. Phone Red 125.

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NEAT 3-room cottage, electric lights, water inside. 427 E. Kiowa. Main 587.

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4-ROOM cottage for rent, furnished or partly furnished. 633 East Boulder.

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FOR RENT HOUSES
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FOR RENT HOUSES
FURNISHED four-room cottage, modern except bath, with garden and chicken yard. 319 E. Bijou. Inquire 417 S. Weber.

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FOUR rooms and bath, completely furnished for housekeeping, close in. 506 E. Bijou.

FOR RENT HOUSES
COTTAGE with sleeping porch, choice residence section. 1115 Wood. Phone Main 2680.

FOR RENT HOUSES
THREE-ROOM cottage, large and clean and partly modern, cheap for the winter. 1013 North Wabasha Ave.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage, furnished, sleeping porch, modern except bath. 329 E. Cache la Poudre.

FOR RENT HOUSES
FOR RENT, FURNISHED. A cozy, 3-room cottage. Inquire 1013 Wabasha Ave.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM furnished flat, ground floor, modern, cheap. 604 E. Cache la Poudre St.

FOR RENT HOUSES
FULLY modern seven-room house for rent at your own price. Call 1393 or 159.

FOR RENT HOUSES
6-ROOM modern house, close in, on car line. Phone Main 367W.

FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage for rent, furnished or partly furnished. 633 East Boulder.

FOR RENT HOUSES
THREE rooms, close in. Inquire 14 S. Corona. Phone Red 125.

FOR RENT HOUSES
NEAT 3-room cottage, electric lights, water inside. 427 E. Kiowa. Main 587.

FOR RENT HOUSES
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FOR RENT HOUSES
4-ROOM cottage for rent, furnished or partly furnished. 633 East Boulder.

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THREE rooms, close in. Inquire 14 S. Corona. Phone Red 125.

FOR RENT HOUSES
NEAT 3-room cottage, electric lights, water inside. 427 E. Kiowa. Main 587.



THE DUCHESS OF CROCY

The former Nancy Leishman, daughter of the American millionaire and diplomat, is now residing in the Duke of Crocy who was wounded by Shrapnel at Crocy.

Just how rich Lord Cowdray has managed to become since he attained the Presidency of S. Pearson & Son, Limited, is a theme of conjecture merely. He expended some ten million dollars of his own money in the Mexican oil fight. His place in Aberdeenshire, a mere shooting box at that, was acquired at an expenditure, in one way and another, of about \$1,000,000. He owns about 25,000 acres of land in England. His town house in London, with its contents, could be sold for \$3,000,000. He has a chateau in Switzerland, and a retreat in Wales. The dowry of the daughter who married Lord Leeman is said to have been \$1,000,000 in well-invested securities. He has a substantial income in stock or three mortgages, his own stock in flourishing banks, and he will enjoy a public institution, his a manning by Velasquez or take over a moribund charity as readily as if he were buying a box of cigars. Exactly how rich he ought to be to achieve his petroleum conquests, apart from the magnificence of his private life, no one in London ventures to decide. His firm is said to have constantly in bank a balance of \$5,000,000 in actual cash. He pays two million salaries of \$100,000 each and 30 others \$20,000 or more each.

CAN'T SEE THEIR KITCHEN

Morgan Officials Eat Meals Prepared in the New Building

Sanford E. Stanton in the New York World.

Twenty-four hours after J. P. Morgan & Co. opened its new banking building the partners of the firm were hastily called together to consider a matter of importance.

Humor carried to the ear of the outside world that concealed behind those bronze portals and hidden down some one of those marble pillared corridors there was a kitchen.

It was an inquiry directed to ascertain the truth or untruth of the rumor that these Jim or John or Tom or George, or whatever the imposing formalities who guards the outer portals, may be, into a tremor, the worthy Mr. Peckham, who sits behind a magnificent desk and has something very, very important to do with the building, but in an executive session.

Promptly, at 11 o'clock I descended upon an immediate entrance into the new bank building. Straight toward the nearest man who had a hat on I made my way. I chose him because no man was connected with the bank who was not connected with the building. He was a man who I thought of as being in the presence of the building, and I thought of him as being in the presence of the building.

"I would like to see the kitchen," I said to Mr. Peckham smiling as I did so.

"H'm," said Mr. Peckham, "you'd like to see the kitchen? Well, I'll see."

Just who Mr. Peckham was, I was more than I know. Suffice it to say that afterward he informed me that "the partners were then having a meeting and were discussing the advisability of allowing any sightseers to be conducted about the building."

"I'll call you up at your office," said

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

5	Salt Lake City and Pacific	10:30 am
6	Rocky Mountain City, Adams	11:30 am
7	City and St. Louis	2:30 pm
8	St. Paul, Wichita, Kansas City	3:10 pm
9	and Los Angeles	4:10 pm
10	Salina, Topeka, Grand Junction, Colorado, Colorado, Adams	10:30 am
11	Denver, Fort Collins, Denver	11:30 am
NORTH TO DENVER		
CONNECTIONS		
No.	Leaves	Arrives
12	Grand Junction, Leadville, Telluride, Aspen, Salida, Durango and Alamosa	4:40 am
13	Paria, St. Louis, Kansas City	9:25 am
14	Canby City, Pueblo, St. Louis and Kansas City	1:55 pm
15	Pueblo, Canon City and Salt Lake	3:45 pm
16	and Salt Lake	5:45 pm
17	Trains to Montana, Ar. from Montana	2:30 am
18	3:30 am	4:20 am
19	11:30 am	11:35 am
20	4:10 pm	5:30 pm

SANTA FE		
Union Station, East Pike Peak Avenue.		
Connected to November 8, 1914.		
COLORADO SPRINGS TO DENVER		
No.	Leaves	Arrives
1	9:00 am	Denver
2	11:40 am	1:00 pm
3	1:40 pm	2:55 pm
4	3:40 pm	5:00 pm
5	5:40 pm	7:00 pm
6	7:40 pm	9:00 pm
DENVER TO COLORADO SPRINGS		
No.	Leaves	Arrives
1	9:00 am	11:40 am
2	11:40 am	1:00 pm
3	1:40 pm	2:55 pm
4	3:40 pm	5:00 pm
5	5:40 pm	7:00 pm
6	7:40 pm	9:00 pm
EAST TO WEST AND CALIFORNIA		
1	To Pueblo	1:30 am
2	Kansas City and Chicago	2:35 am
3	Chicago, St. Louis, Chicago, California	3:40 am
4	California Limited connection	4:40 am
5	Chicago, St. Louis, Chicago, California	5:40 am
6	Kansas City and Chicago	6:40 am
7	C. C. HICKS, City Passenger Agent	7:40 am
Phone Main 152.		

COLORADO & SOUTHERN LINES		
119 East Pike Peak Ave.		
Effective November 8, 1914.		
No.	Leaves	Arrives
1	For Denver from Texas and	4:00 am
2	For Texas, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, north and west, Puget Sound, California	7:25 am
3	For Denver, Omaha, Chicago and East, De Lux for California	11:40 am
4	For Pueblo, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Omaha, Chicago	3:15 pm
5	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 pm
6	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 pm
7	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 pm
8	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 pm
9	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
10	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
11	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
12	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
13	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
14	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
15	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 am
16	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 pm
17	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 pm
18	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 pm
19	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 pm
20	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 pm
21	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
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23	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
24	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
25	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
26	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
27	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 am
28	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 pm
29	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 pm
30	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 pm
31	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 pm
32	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 pm
33	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
34	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
35	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
36	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
37	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
38	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
39	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
40	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
41	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
42	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
43	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
44	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
45	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
46	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
47	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
48	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
49	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
50	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
51	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
52	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
53	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
54	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
55	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
56	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
57	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
58	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
59	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
60	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
61	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
62	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
63	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
64	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
65	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
66	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
67	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
68	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
69	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
70	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
71	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
72	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
73	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
74	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
75	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
76	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
77	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
78	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
79	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
80	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
81	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
82	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
83	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
84	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
85	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
86	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
87	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
88	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
89	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
90	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
91	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
92	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
93	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
94	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
95	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
96	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
97	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
98	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
99	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
100	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am

ROCK ISLAND LINES		
Effective Sunday, November 23.		
LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS		
1	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
2	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
3	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
4	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
5	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
6	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
7	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
8	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
9	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
10	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
11	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
12	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
13	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
14	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
15	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
16	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
17	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
18	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
19	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
20	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
21	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
22	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
23	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
24	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
25	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
26	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
27	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
28	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
29	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
30	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
31	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
32	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
33	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
34	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
35	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
36	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
37	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
38	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
39	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
40	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
41	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
42	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
43	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
44	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
45	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
46	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
47	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
48	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
49	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
50	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
51	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
52	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
53	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
54	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
55	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
56	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
57	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
58	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
59	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
60	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
61	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
62	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
63	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
64	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
65	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
66	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
67	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
68	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
69	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
70	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
71	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
72	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
73	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
74	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
75	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
76	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
77	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
78	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
79	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
80	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
81	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
82	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
83	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
84	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
85	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
86	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
87	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
88	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
89	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
90	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
91	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
92	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
93	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
94	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am
95	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	11:45 pm
96	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	1:45 am
97	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	3:45 am
98	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	5:45 am
99	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	7:45 am
100	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	9:45 am

MISSOURI PACIFIC		
Effective Nov. 8, 1914.		
City Ticket Office, 125 E. Pike Peak Ave. Phone Main 92.		
Arrives	Leaves	Depart
9:30 am	St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Emporia, Hot Springs, Wichita and Hot Springs.	1:10 pm
1:30 pm	St. Louis, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Emporia, Hot Springs, Wichita and Hot Springs.	5:10 pm
5:30 pm	St. Louis, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Emporia, Hot Springs, Wichita and Hot Springs.	9:10 pm

COLORADO MIDLAND		
(MIDLAND ROUTE)		
121 East Pike Peak Ave. Phone 376		
All trains to and from Denver depart from Santa Fe Colorado Midland station, East Pike Peak avenue.		
No.	Leaves	Arrives
1	For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast	12:20 pm
2	For Victor and Cripple Creek	6:55 pm
3	From Grand Junction, Glenwood, Leadville, Aspen, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast	5:30 am
4	From Cripple Creek, Victor	11:35 am
THE CRIPPLE CREEK TRIP		
Effective November 8, 1914.		
1	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	11:30 pm
2	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	1:30 am
3	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	4:30 pm
4	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	6:30 pm
5	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	9:30 pm
6	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	11:30 pm
7	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	1:30 am
8	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	3:30 am
9	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	6:30 am
10	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	8:30 am
11	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	11:30 am
12	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	1:30 pm
13	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	4:30 pm
14	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	6:30 pm
15	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	9:30 pm
16	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	11:30 pm
17	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	1:30 am
18	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	3:30 am
19	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	6:30 am
20	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	8:30 am
21	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	11:30 am
22	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	1:30 pm
23	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	4:30 pm
24	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	6:30 pm
25	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	9:30 pm
26	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	11:30 pm
27	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	1:30 am
28	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	3:30 am
29	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	6:30 am
30	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	8:30 am
31	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	11:30 am
32	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	1:30 pm
33	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	4:30 pm
34	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	6:30 pm
35	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	9:30 pm
36	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	11:30 pm
37	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	1:30 am
38	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	3:30 am
39	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	6:30 am
40	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	8:30 am
41	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	11:30 am
42	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	1:30 pm
43	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	4:30 pm
44	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	6:30 pm
45	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	9:30 pm
46	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	11:30 pm
47	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	1:30 am
48	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	3:30 am
49	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	6:30 am
50	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	8:30 am
51	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	11:30 am
52	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	1:30 pm
53	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	4:30 pm
54	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	6:30 pm
55	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	9:30 pm
56	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	11:30 pm
57	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	1:30 am
58	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	3:30 am
59	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	6:30 am
60	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	8:30 am
61	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	11:30 am
62	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	1:30 pm
63	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	4:30 pm
64	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	6:30 pm
65	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	9:30 pm
66	Daily—Arrive Cripple Creek	11:30 pm
67	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	1:30 am
68	Daily—	

